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**THE HEALTH
OF
BAILDON
1955**

BAILDON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Baildon Urban District Council

1955



1955

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

J. BATTERSBY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

and

SANITARY INSPECTOR
R. HORSFALL, Cert. R.S.I., M.S.I.

INTRODUCTION

TOWN HALL, SHIPLEY.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee

Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting the Annual Report on the health of Baildon for 1955.

Vital Statistics

The year 1955 was dry and sunny with a cold winter and a hot summer. The weather was reflected to some extent in the health statistics for the year. Deaths were fewer than in 1954, the Standardised Rate being as low as 10.3. Unexpectedly there was an increase in the Birth Rate to 13.5. This year (1955) there were 4 infant deaths, 3 of them under 28 days of age. It was notable that in the causes of death all forms of Tuberculosis were absent: On the other hand cancer and cardio vascular disease of the middle aged and elderly predominated.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

The Day Nursery having closed, arrangements were made for the premises to be taken over by the Education Department. Considerable progress has been made in Housing, and the slum clearance programme is at long last under way.

Hospital After Care, and the Care of Aged Persons both increasingly absorb the attention of the District Nurse and Health Visitor.

I am indebted for the continued interest of your Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, and furthermore for the willing help rendered by Mr. Moore, the Clerk of the Council and fellow Officials.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN BATTERSBY.

COMMITTEES - 1955-56

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

The Chairman of the Council
(Councillor H. O. Griffiths, J.P.)

Chairman: Councillor N. Clough, J.P.

Deputy Chairman: Councillor W. Hudson.

Councillor R. Hill	Councillor J. A. Schofield
„ W. Milner	„ D. V. Scholes
„ H. Moore	„ L. P. Warne
„ A. T. M. Schofield	„ N. Woodhead, J.P.

BUILDINGS AND HOUSING COMMITTEE.

The Chairman of the Council
(Councillor H. O. Griffiths, J.P.)

Chairman: Councillor H. Moore.

Deputy Chairman: Councillor R. Hill.

Councillor N. Clough, J.P.	Councillor J. A. Schofield
„ J. B. Franks	„ L. P. Warne
„ W. Hudson	„ N. Woodhead, J.P.
„ A. T. M. Schofield	

OFFICERS.

Medical Officer of Health:
J. Battersby, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:
G. Buckle, M.B., B.S.

Sanitary Inspector:
R. Horsfall, Cert.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

BAILDON URBAN DISTRICT

Area of the district in acres at 1951 Census	...	...	2,831
Population at 1951 Census	...	...	10,131
Number of structurally separate occupied dwelling houses in the district at 1951 Census	...	...	3,441
Average number of persons per room at 1951 Census	...	...	0.67
Number of private households at 1951 Census		...	3,458

Statistical Summary for 1955 and Comparison with 1954

	1954.	1955.
Area of district in acres	2,831	2,831
Estimated population (30th June)	10,040	10,420
Estimated number of dwellinghouses (31 Dec.)	3,814	4,031
Rateable Value as at 1st April...	£70,327	£72,343
Sum represented by a penny rate	£283	£289
Births—(Total Live and Still Births)	121	134

	Male.		Female.		
Legitimate	...	64	...	63	
Illegitimate	...	1	...	2	
			...		
		65	...	65	
				119	130

Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population)	...	...	11.9	12.5
Area Comparability Factor	...	...	1.08	1.08
Standardised Birth Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population)	...	...	12.8	13.5

Still births	Male.		Female.		
Legitimate	...	1	...	3	
Illegitimate	...	—	...	—	
			...		
		1	...	3	
				2	4

Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 live and still births)	...	...	...	16.5	29.9
Percentage of total births occurring in hospitals, nursing homes, etc.	...	...	...	74	79

Deaths.	1954.	1955.
Male	60	62
Female	55	51
Total ...	115	113

Crude Death Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population) ...	11.5	10.8
Area Comparability Factor	0.95	0.95

Standardized Death Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population)	10.9	10.3
--	------	------

Percentage of deaths occurring in hospitals nursing homes, etc.	46	46
--	----	----

Deaths of infants under 1 year of age:—

All infants	0	4
Rate per 1,000 live births	0	30.8
Legitimate Infants	0	4
Rate per 1,000 legitimate live births ...	0	32.5
Infants under age 28 days	0	3
Rate per 1,000 live births	0	23.1

Number of Deaths from:—

Measles (all ages)	0	0
Whooping Cough (all ages)	0	0
Maternal Deaths (all causes)	0	0

Deaths from:—

Cancer (all ages)	23	22
Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population	2.29	2.11
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0	0
All forms of Tuberculosis	0	0

Social Conditions.

Baildon is a residential town separated from Shipley by the River Aire, Leeds and Liverpool Canal and the Railway, and from Bradford, Horsforth and Bingley by extensive green belts and open moorland. The lower town, including Charlestown, is predominantly industrial, with mills, factories and workshops and a high percentage of old type property. The administrative centre, higher situate, is residential, principally a product of the inter-war developmental period in housing. The upper town, adjacent to high placed moorland, is almost exclusively residential in character.

There are about 4,031 houses in Baildon, mostly modern, although some old property remains around Towngate, Baildon Green, Tong Park and Woodbottom. A new estate has been erected at The Knoll with extensive aspect and ample room for development.

Population and Employment.

Population.	1921 Census	6,527
	1931 Census	7,794
	1951 Census	10,131
	1955	10,420

The increase in population in Baildon between wars was predominantly older age group in structure. There was therefore expansion with low potentiality. The general picture is one of diminishing younger age group, falling birth rate and ageing population.

The high female to male ratio of working population is representative of the textile area generally. Eight large firms employ 2,660 workers locally, the principal industries being woollen textile and engineering. Over one half of the male population is estimated to be engaged in the textile industry. A considerable inter-change of working population occurs in each direction daily between Baildon and neighbouring towns.

The office of the Ministry of Labour, Shipley, serves both Shipley and Baildon.

Unemployment remains at a low figure and in the main consists of older men, the placing of whom in suitable work is not easy.

GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

Medical Practitioners Liaison

The administrative Health Division comprising Bingley, Shipley, Baildon and Denholme is a compact area. The General Practitioners are in close proximity to the Health Department, and success can be claimed in obtaining a high degree of co-operation. Traditional links e.g. in Tuberculosis and Infectious Disease, in District Nursing and Midwifery, are as strong as ever, and the School Health Service has always attracted the sympathetic understanding of the private Doctor. In the past Clinics and Health Visiting presented difficulties, but the changes involved in the Health Service Act, greater interest

in the medico-social care of the aged, in After Care, in the provision of accommodation, and in welfare relief, have tended to cement relations between Health Visitor and General Medical Practitioner. I am indebted to the Doctors for their courtesy to the Nursing Staff, and recognise how the community has benefited from this increased co-operation.

Baildon has one resident Home Nurse, a resident Midwife and one Health Visitor. This concentrates domiciliary services in a small group and promotes team work. Close co-operation exists between these officers and the officers of the Urban District Council.

Hospital Services.

Maternity cases were admitted to the Maternity Home, Shipley, Keighley St. John's, Bradford St. Luke's and County Maternity Homes. Infectious disease cases were referred to Morton Banks or Leeds Road Infectious Disease Hospitals. Chronic sick were admitted to Raikeswood, Keighley St. John's, Thornton View, Calverley and Stoney Ridge. Infirm were accommodated in Part III (County Welfare Homes) at Thornton View, Clayton, The Shroggs, Steeton, and Hillworth Lodge, Keighley. As hitherto Menston Hospital and Scalebor Park met requirements of Psychiatric cases.

The reports submitted by the Health Visitors after consultation with the private Doctor facilitated arrangements for priority admissions to hospital of elderly patients.

Shipley Maternity Home

Shipley Maternity Home has 20 beds for normal patients. Admissions are arranged by Matron in consultation with Doctors and the Medical Officer of Health. The discharge of patients are notified to the Health Department, and Midwives visit mothers and their babies until the twenty-eighth day. Thereafter the Health Visitor is responsible for home contact with mother and child.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

Baildon Clinic.

This is a commodious Clinic for infant welfare work. Sessions are held each Monday afternoon at the Methodist Church Hall, Westgate. A Doctor and Health Visitors are in attendance.

An ante-natal clinic is held fortnightly on Wednesday mornings by arrangement; Doctor, Health Visitor and Midwife being in attendance.

Children and mothers in need of Specialist services are referred to Somerset House, Shipley.

Hospitals.

SHIPLEY. Salts' Hospital.

A General Practitioner Hospital of 24 beds.

- BRADFORD. (i) St. Luke's,
Royal Infirmary,
Children's Hospital,
Royal Eye and Ear Hospital,
Under Bradford "A" Group Hospital Management Committee.
- (ii) "Thornton View," Clayton,
Calverley, Stoney Ridge and Heaton Royds.
Under Bradford "B" Group Hospital Management Committee.

MENSTON and BURLEY (Scalebor) Mental Hospitals.

Ambulance Depot.

A Sub-Depot based on Guiseley Depot operates in Shipley. Both Depots are conveniently situate for service in Baildon.

Day Nursery

The Day Nursery at Baildon, a permanent type brick building with accommodation for 50 children was closed. It is some consolation that the premises are now being used as an Infants School by the Education Authority, so that one section of the young population enjoy the amenities.

DOMICILIARY SERVICES

Care of the Aged

Staff work on behalf of aged persons by Health Visitors, Home Nurses and Home Helps is referred to in the appropriate section for each Service.

Baildon Aged Persons' Welfare Association

Formed in late 1950 rapid progress has been made, and the Association has Executive, Finance, Social and Visitation Sub-Committees. Additionally there are two Havens. The following extracts are from the Fifth Annual Report kindly provided by Mr. Milner:-

"The Executive Committee meets monthly and considers, among other matters, the monthly reports of the two Sub-committees

During the year the resignations of Mrs. Robson and Mrs. Armitage were received, and the Secretaryship was undertaken by Mrs. G. Hanson. Arrangements were made to supply Radio Relay to old

people who were members of the Association at a rental cost borne by the funds of the Association. Four persons had taken advantage of this scheme. Liaison with Shipley Aged Welfare Association enabled persons transferred from Shipley living on the new Estates to enjoy the advantages of the Association.

Christmas Celebrations and distribution of coal were undertaken. Endeavours were made for private car excursions to be enjoyed by elderly people.

Social Committee

We again pay our tribute to the fine work done by this Committee who control the Havens, under their interested Chairman Coun. J. A. Schofield, with Mrs. Tennant as energetic Secretary, and a grand band of loyal workers whose time and energies are given week by week in the running of the Havens, we are grateful to them for all they have done for the Aged People in our district. This is a weekly service and given in such a way for the benefit of the old people and words from us seem inadequate to express our thanks to that Committee. We also would like to place on record our appreciation of the services given to the Havens by the three Ministers who conduct the service in turn monthly, namely, the Rev. F. Archer, the Rev. S. Crowther, and the Rev. J. H. Cooper.

Visitation Committee

This is a committee which works in a very quiet way, but nevertheless the reports we receive monthly of its weekly visits to lonely and sick people tell a story of the activity behind it all. Their new Secretary Mrs. G. Hanson has entered into the true spirit of this particular Committee, and along with her Chairman Mr. Walter Mann and the grand band of members they form a team of which we are very proud, and we pay our sincere tribute to them for the time they have given to act as visitors in trying to bring to sick people cheer, to lonely people help and understanding of their many problems.

The continued progress as reported justifies us in feeling that we have achieved some results and believe that our endeavours to meet the needs and problems of the old people will be just as successful in the future if we can be assured of the enthusiastic and active support of all members of our Committees and goodwill of the general public. We are trying to make this Association the opportunity of serving our elder citizens and we should like to thank all who have contributed in any way by service or donations to the measure of success achieved so far and to appeal for continuous and loyal support during the coming years."

Home Nursing.

This service is one of our closest links with General Medical Practitioners, since the Nurse acts under the direction of the Doctor to relieve sickness and infirmity. The work of the Nurse overlaps both the curative and preventive fields, demanding experience in clinical work and the ability to teach health educational principles in the home. In few other spheres is a Nurse presented with greater opportunity and if the work is less spectacular than some other fields of medicine, its influence is none the less profound, for the Nurse, by relieving suffering, can bring home to the patient and his or her relatives the need for healthy living.

The District Nurse works in close relationship to the Midwife, the Health Visitor and health workers such as Home Helps.

The character of the work of the District Nurse has changed in recent years. The retention of elderly patients at home has made the nature of her duty much heavier and reduced the total number of visits. Bed nursing, lifting and laying of the patient, attention to bed sores, the increasing number of elderly persons and the relatively low number of acute cases in the home (partly due to the effect of anti-biotics) means that the District Nurse spends much more time on each visit. As in so many other branches of Public Health work the number of visits is a poor guide to the amount and quality of work done.

Much assistance was derived from the help of the supervisory staff at County Hall, and the Nurses maintain close relationship with the Health Department.

Home Nursing Service.

				Number of Cases.	Number of Visits.
Shipley	...	...	...	268	6,493
Bingley	...	...	...	233	7,602
Baildon	...	...	...	105	2,159
Denholme	...	...	...	32	815
Totals—Division...				638	17,069

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER CARE.

Health Education Propaganda.

Use was made of the facilities provided by the Central Council for Health Education. Propaganda material was provided by the West Riding County Council. The following are examples of the steps taken to promote Health Education in the population:—

1. Posters were exhibited on the principal hoardings centred in the Division.
2. Leaflets were distributed in Clinics to mothers on matters related to Maternity and Child Welfare.

3. Lectures were given by Medical Officers and Sanitary Inspectors to the General Public, Parent Teacher Associations, Clubs and other organisations.
4. Distribution of leaflets at Exhibitions and in Public Works on Industrial Health.
5. Information has been passed to the Press in relation to Infectious Disease and other subjects when appropriate.

These steps are, of course, additional to intensive propaganda in the home through the various health workers of the Department.

Hospitals.

Progress has been recorded in the establishment of Care and After Care Service, and an increase occurred in the number of requests for socio-medical reports from Hospital. Entirely satisfactory arrangements exist with the Tuberculosis Service, Infectious Disease Service and Maternity Home, and arrangements have been made for notification of admission and discharge from the Keighley Group Hospitals.

At the Bradford 'A' and 'B' Groups liaison by letter and telephone between Almoner and Health Visitor on behalf of Baildon residents is close. Notification of either admission or discharge, which in the case of school children and aged persons would be important to the Health Department, is not practised.

For persons discharged from hospital, District Nurses provide from stock minor equipment such as bed pans, rubber sheets, air rings, and larger items, e.g. mattresses and invalid chairs, are supplied from divisional stocks. Extra milk on the advice of the Chest Physician is supplied to the Tuberculous, and such matters as provision of Home Helps, District Nurses, attention to housing needs, reference to National Assistance Board, Welfare Officers and help from Charities such as the Salts Trust, are all matters within the province of After Care.

Recuperative Home Treatment.

There are four Recuperative Homes for mothers and children, that is, for mothers who are in need of a rest and change of air and cannot go without taking their young children with them. Three families were admitted during 1955.

Brentwood Recuperative Centre, Marple, Cheshire.

Spofforth Hall Recuperative Centre, Spofforth, near Harrogate.

(The above two Homes are essentially for cases requiring family rehabilitation).

Sydney House, Abergele, North Wales.

The Silver Jubilee Home, Heysham, Morecambe.

There are seven Homes for schoolchildren and pre-school children (unaccompanied). 48 children were admitted during 1955.

Children's Convalescent Home, West Kirby, Wirral, Cheshire.

Craig Convalescent Home for Children, Bare, Morecambe.
Ormerod Convalescent Home, St. Annes-on-Sea.
St. Joseph's Convalescent Home, Freshfield, Nr. Liverpool.
Swanscoe House, Macclesfield, Cheshire.

There are eleven Recuperative Homes for adults. 14 cases were admitted during 1955.

North Eastern Counties Friendly Societies' Convalescent Home,
Grange-over-Sands.

Blackburn and District Convalescent Home, St. Annes-on-Sea.

Manchester and Salford Convalescent Home, Southport.

Hunstanton Convalescent Home, Hunstanton, Norfolk.

Barrow War Memorial Convalescent Home, Abbey Road,
Barrow-in-Furness.

Convent of our Lady of Lourdes, Boarbank Hall, Grange-over-Sands.

Binswood Convalescent Home, Didsbury, Manchester.

Home Help Service.

During 1955 the demand for the services of Home Helps continued steadily to increase. Difficulties encountered during the early months of the year when the demand exceeded the authorised supply, returned towards autumn, and there was an ever-present danger of surpassing our establishment.

Recruitment of suitable women as Home Helps against the competitive claims of industry continues to prove a problem. The majority of women are in need of full-time regular employment, and are wary of working for the Service without guaranteed work. Those anxious to obtain part-time employment are invariably married women with young children, and while their work has, in the main, been of a high standard and greatly appreciated by the public, there is an ever-present possibility of absence on account of the children.

The greatest need occurs in relation to the aged, many of whose relatives are in employment, and, having children of their own, are unable to care for the old people. In some cases the elderly are neglected by relatives and left entirely dependent upon help from the Service.

Occasionally Home Helps attending cases over a long period and giving entire satisfaction, are persuaded to work privately in the household. Although this saves hours, it deprives the Service of personnel.

Withal the Service is much appreciated, especially by aged persons living alone, and by elderly couples when illness befalls. Fears of having to give up their homes are quickly dispelled by practical help given by kindly, cheerful women.

Cases provided with Home Helps.

DIVISIONAL FIGURES.

Type of Case.			Number of Cases.	Hours employed.	%
Maternity	...	...	74	5,452	8.2
Tuberculosis	...	...	2	265	0.4
Chronic Sick: Aged	...	...	301	50,703	76.1
	Infirm	...	28	5,310	8.0
Others	...	...	60	4,987	7.5
			465	66,717	100

General Administration.

The Public Health Office at the Town Hall, Shipley, affords accommodation for the staff of the Local Authority and the Divisional Office of the Local Health Authority.

Health Visitors for Shipley and Baildon and the Divisional Mental Health Social Worker are accommodated in the department. Although space is limited, every effort is made to meet the public need and encourage maximum co-operation between respective Officers, e.g., there is intimate relationship between the work of the Health Visitor and her colleagues, the Midwife and District Nurse; and there is frequent contact between the Sanitary Inspector and Health Visitor. Indeed the whole future of the department depends upon intensive team work. I have in previous Reports referred to the high percentage of work not of a routine character. Claims on the attention of the department are not easy to foresee, and yet all urgencies must be met. At Officer level considerable progress is being made in our relationships with the Regional Board, Welfare Authorities and Voluntary Societies.

Laboratory Service.

Existing arrangements for collection, delivery, examination and reports on specimens and consequent preventive action remain unchanged.

Practically all samples, bacteriological, water, and milk were submitted during the year to the Bradford Laboratory of the Medical Research Council. Prompt delivery secures early reports, and delay is minimised by the proximity of the Laboratory and a preliminary telephone report from the Bacteriologist. This has been of great service in many different ways, reducing, for example, periods of exclusion from school, nursery, and work; providing early diagnosis and permitting early preventive action in the control of infectious disease.

We have again been indebted to Dr. Smith and staff for their consistent courtesy and expert help throughout the year.

Bacteriological Examinations.

Number of Specimens examined	Division		Baildon	
	...	853	...	134
	Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative
Fæces for Intestinal Pathogens	151	559	41	89
Urine for Intestinal Pathogens	7	44	—	2
Nasal Swabs for Haem. Strep.	1	10	—	—
Nasal Swabs for Diphtheria ...	—	3	—	—
Throat Swabs for Haem. Strep.	6	12	—	—
Throat Swabs for Diphtheria...	—	10	—	—
Other Specimens	3	47	—	2

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The year was characterised by the prevalence of measles and the return of Poliomyelitis. Although Dysentery was absent, 2 cases of infection due to Food Poisoning organisms were notified. The continued presence of these infections emphasises the need for high standards of personal hygiene. As has been said, too casual a standard applied to mild cases of diarrhoea in the adult or child is the prevalent source of infection, and whatever progress is made by way of improved sanitation will be negated and proved futile if each person is not aware how he or she may contribute to the safety of other people.

The acute case and symptomless excreter of germs remains the prevalent source of infection. Contamination of food, food utensils toys, dust are all secondary to defective personal habits, and poor housing and grouping of high susceptibles contributory factors. Recurrence of infection within the family group usually indicates a low standard of hygiene: indeed infectious gastro enteritis is a useful criterion of the level of hygiene in an area. Its continued presence, a high infection rate, a rapid spread within the family and unusual difficulty in eradication are all indications of the need to review the public health attack on defective personal habits.

Special attention is required for children who cannot toilet themselves. Thorough cleansing of lavatory seats, chains, door handles, chamber pots, napkins and linen, play-room floors, crockery and food utensils, and full attention to cleanliness and ventilation of rooms would reduce the risk from infected individuals and dust. Early consultation with the family Doctor followed by prompt treatment when the first suspicious case appears, with a practical policy of room isolation would reduce much absence from work and school and unnecessary infection of other members of the family. Children suffering from diarrhoea should on no account be allowed to mix with other children, since acute cases are even more infectious than the

unsuspected carrier.

Measles

185 cases of Measles were notified, 176 in the first quarter of the year. The ward distribution was heaviest in the South and lightest in the North. The disease was clinically mild with few complications easily controlled by anti-biotics. The comparative absence of eye and lung infections was notable, and only one case occurred in a child under one. Indeed we hope to defer infection until the child has reached the age of 5 when he or she has a higher resistance. The change in this disease is due to change in the nature of infection rather than control of the spread.

Poliomyelitis

Two cases of Poliomyelitis, both paralytic, were notified during the year. This gives an annual average incidence. Each case made good clinical recovery. Enquiry as to the source of infection, although exhaustive, was as usual unfruitful.

Whooping Cough

Scarlet Fever

Only 6 cases of Whooping Cough and 3 of Scarlet Fever were notified. Two of the Scarlatina cases were admitted to Hospital.

Scabies and Verminous Infestation.

The relative infrequency of Scabies and the low demand for public cleansing accommodation, together with the demolition of Spurr Road Cleansing Centre in the central area scheme led me to advise Shipley to combine with neighbouring authorities to meet the possible occasional case. Where possible disinfection is carried out in the home. Similarly, Scabies can in a vast majority of cases be eliminated by prompt treatment through the family Doctor. No cases were brought to my attention during 1955.

Vaccination and Diphtheria Immunisation.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

Immunisation carried out during the year:—

		Age at date of final injection.								
		Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total	
Primary course	...	259	190	42	25	19	47	—	582	
Reinforcing injection...		—	—	—	5	63	516	1	585	

Number of children at 31st December, 1955, who had completed a course of immunisation since 1st January, 1941:—

Last course of injections (whether primary or re-inforcing)		Age at 31st December, 1955					
		Under 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	Total	
1951-1955	...	41	1947	3135	535	5658	
1950 and before	...	—	—	1436	2686	4122	

The intention of the re-inforcing injection is to raise the immunity of children when they enter school and come into contact with large numbers of children, amongst whom diphtheria carriers may be present.

Whooping Cough Immunisation.

Immunisation carried out during the year:—

Age at Final Injection:

Under six months	...	4
Six months to one year	...	164
1 to 2	...	85
2 to 3	...	17
3 to 4	...	12
Total	...	282

Number of children at 31st December, 1955 who had completed a course of immunisation:—

Under 1.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	Total
44	221	236	186	107	44	25	20	883

Smallpox Vaccination.

Number of persons vaccinated or re-vaccinated during the year:-

		Age at date of vaccination					Total
		Under 1	1—	2-4	5-14	15 and over	
Primary	...	318	21	12	10	16	377
Re-vaccination	...	—	—	2	13	72	87

B.C.G. 1955.

Parents of 13 year old children who attend Secondary Schools are offered B.C.G. vaccination for the children. The Mantoux test is first applied to determine whether the child has already acquired resistance against Tuberculosis. Where such resistance is absent B.C.G. is administered. 403 children had Mantoux tests, and of these 307 were vaccinated. Subsequent tests to ascertain the degree of immunity developed are made in the succeeding year.

In addition to the 13 year old group, the Chest Physician and his staff offer B.C.G. immunisation to contacts of known cases of Tuberculosis. These numbered 82.

Mental Health Service.

Mr. Greenwood, the Duly Authorised Officer, was responsible for admissions to Mental Hospitals and kept the Medical Officer of Health informed throughout the year by requisite notices. Notifications of discharge were received from the respective hospitals.

The Occupation Centre at Keighley for children classified as ineducable provided accommodation for children from Keighley and Shipley Divisions and a few outwith these areas. Conveyance by 'bus

or taxi from central points, meals and milk through the Education Department continued to be supplied. Medical examination, medical records, dental services and clinic facilities were maintained. Supervisor members of the staff as part of their duties escorted children to and from the Centre.

Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-1938.

Particulars of Mental Defectives in the Division as at 31st December, 1955.

	Under age 16			Age 16 and over		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under Statutory Supervision ...	15	4	19	25	16	41
Under Guardianship ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cases receiving training:—						
In Occupational Centres ...	11	4	15	2	2	4
At home ...	—	—	—	1	2	3
Action taken during year:—						
Taken to "Place of Safety" ...	—	—	—	—	2	2
Admitted to Institutions ...	1	—	1	3	—	3
Died or removed from Area ...	—	—	—	—	1	1

BYE-LAWS

in force within the Urban District of Baildon.

Description or Purpose.	Date of Operation.
The Cleansing of Footways of Pavements ...	12th July, 1893.
Nuisances (arising from snow, filth, dust, ashes and rubbish and for the prevention of the keeping of animals) ...	12th July, 1893.
Nuisances in connection with the removal of offensive or noxious matters ...	12th July, 1893.
Slaughterhouses ...	12th July, 1893.
Hackney Carriages ...	12th July, 1893.
Charlestown Cemetery ...	19th July, 1898.
Use of Sanitary Conveniences ...	6th March, 1923.
Smoke Abatement (Three Minute Bye-law) ...	11th September, 1930.
Roberts Park Recreation Ground (now applicable to a small area only) ...	6th October, 1933.
Handling, wrapping and delivery of food and sale of food in the open air ...	15th May, 1950.
Knoll Grounds Pleasure Ground ...	1st August, 1953.
Buildings ...	1st August, 1953.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR, 1955

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report on the Sanitary and Cleansing Services of your district for the year ending 31st December, 1955.

I am pleased to report that the increase in the rate of house building referred to last year has been continued throughout the year under review. Twenty houses have been erected by this Authority, 178 have been completed by the Shipley U.D.C. within the Baildon district and 19 have been built by private enterprise. This gives a grand total of 217 houses which is the highest number built in post-war years.

During 1955 a number of applications were made for Improvement Grants and the Council saw fit to implement the provisions of the Housing Acts, 1949 and 1954 by allowing several such grants to assist owners to improve their property.

The number of applicants on the Council's Housing List shows a slight decrease over the previous year's figures. The prime demand would appear to be for the two bedroom type of house, this no doubt being due to the large number of newly married couples seeking accommodation.

Throughout the year a satisfactory Refuse Collection Service has been maintained despite the fact that one vehicle was out of service for several weeks. The income derived from the sale of salvage has again been a valuable source of revenue to the Council. 132 tons of waste paper were collected and realised the sum of £1,077.

The year was made notable from the legislative point of view by the introduction of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. This Act for the first time lays down definite standards to be observed in all food premises.

I would like to thank all members of the Council for their co-operation at all times with special mention to the Chairman of the Health Committee (Councillor Newton Clough, J.P.). The help and advice given to me by the Clerk of the Council (Mr. R. H. Moore) and the Medical Officer of Health (Dr. J. Battersby) have been deeply appreciated.

Yours faithfully,

R. HORSFALL,

Sanitary Inspector.

GENERAL STATISTICS

General Statistics

1. Total number of inspections made for nuisances...	...	76
Nuisances abated ...	...	43
Informal notices served for the abatement of nuisances		40
Statutory notices served ...	...	1

Dairies inspected	8
Bakehouses inspected	14
Fried Fish shops inspected	17
Smoke observations made	52
Drains tested	42
Drains approved	42
Infected premises disinfected	—
Verminous houses disinfested	—

2. Sanitary Improvements Effected

Drains reconstructed	3
Defective drains repaired	26
Blocked drains liberated and cleansed	30
Additional w.c.'s provided for existing premises	6
Conversion of privies to water closets	1
Drains provided with vent shafts	3
Drains connected to sewer... ..	—
Ashpits abolished	—
Additional dustbins provided to existing premises	33
New gullies provided	9

3. Sanitary Accommodation

Water closets	3,995
Waste water closets	4
Privy middens	22
Pail closets	29
Portable dustbins	3,989

4. Housing Statistics

A. (i) Total number of houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts, 1936)	110
(ii) Number of inspections made	156
B. Remedy of defects without the service of formal notice: Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	46
C. Action under Statutory powers during the year (Proceedings under the Housing Act, 1936)	
(i) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	1
(ii) Number of houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices	
(a) by owners	1
(b) by Local Authority... ..	—

5. **Housing — Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954 — (Section 1).**

The survey of housing conditions in the district has been completed during the year and the results obtained were submitted in detail to the Health Committee.

6. **Overcrowding.**

The problem of overcrowding is on the decline and your House Letting Committee directs a great deal of attention to this matter when considering applicants for the tenancy of Council houses.

7. **Sanitary Accommodation**

The districts of Low Hill and Moorside still remain unsewered, the pail closets serving these premises are emptied weekly.

The 56 houses to be built on Valley View have necessitated the extension of the Council's sewer at Denby Drive.

8. **Refuse Collection and Disposal**

(a) **Refuse Collection:-**

Despite the severity of the winter months a seven day collection was maintained and the few complaints received during the year were confined to the holiday period.

(b) **Refuse Disposal:-**

Refuse disposal is by 100% controlled tipping on the Esholt Lane Tip. No complaints were received with regard to nuisances caused by this tip.

(c) **Summary of Refuse collected:-**

Total number of loads collected	...	1,582
Estimated weight		2,586 tons

(d) **Costs of the refuse collection and disposal services for the year ending 31st March, 1956 were as follows:-**

Collection costs		£4,406
Disposal costs		£560
Salvage Costs		£364

9. **Salvage**

This year's total income from the sale of salvage was £1,228 which shows an increase of £190 on the previous year's income.

Waste Paper:-

1953	...	114 tons 1 cwt. 3 qrs.	...	£780	2	9
1954	...	114 tons 18 cwts.	...	£752	3	2
1955	...	132 tons 9 cwts. 1 qr.	...	£1,077	12	5

Details of salvage sold during the year:-

Waste Paper—132 tons 9 cwts. 1 qr.	...	£1,077	12	5
Rags, etc.—2 tons 16 cwts. 3 qrs.	...	£37	15	0
Scrap Metal—27 tons 6 cwts.	...	£113	5	6

£1,228	12	11
--------	----	----

10. Food Inspection

The following articles of food were surrendered as being unfit for human consumption:-

Apples	1 tin	Margarine	12½ lb.
Bacon	1½ lb.	Marmalade	1 tin
Baking Powder	9 cartons	Milk (condensed)	8 tins
Beans (white)	9 lb.	Paste (sandwich)	1 jar
Beans	1 tin	Peaches	11 tins
Blackcurrants	13 tins	Pears	1 tin
Cabbage (Red)	1 jar	Peas	6 tins
Chocolate Spread		Plums	34 tins
	2 cartons	Potatoes	5 tins
Corned Beef	1 tin	Prunes	1 tin
Crab	1 jar	Ready-mix	2 pkts.
Cream	13 cartons	Fruit Salad	1 jar
Ham	11 lb.	Sauce	5 bottles
Honey	1 jar	Steak (Stewed)	1 tin
Jelly	5 pkts.	Tomatoes	9 tins
Lemonade	3 bottles		

There are no private slaughterhouses within the district, the local butchers slaughter their animals either at the Bradford or Shipley Public Abattoirs.

11. Bakehouses

The eight bakehouses in the district were visited regularly. The high standard of hygiene noted in the previous year was maintained.

12. Ice Cream

The majority of the ice cream sold in the district is of the proprietary pre-packed variety. The itinerant vendors operating in the district with mobile vans necessitate a constant vigil to maintain the high standard of hygiene desired.

13. Milk Supplies

There are 32 registered retailers and one producer-retailer of milk within the district. Twenty samples of raw and heat treated milk were obtained and submitted for bacteriological examination by the methylene blue test or the phosphatase test, with the following results:-

Heat Treated Milk:-				Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory
Pasteurised	...	...	...	2	—
Tuberculin Tested	(Pasteurised)			8	—
Sterilised	...	...	...	2	—
Raw Milk:-					
Tuberculin Tested	...	...		8	—

14. Factories Act, 1937

Several inspections of factories were made during the year, generally conditions were satisfactory. The entire remodelling of the sanitary accommodation at one large factory is nearing completion.

15. Smoke Abatement

Fifty-two smoke observations were made during the year and on two occasions it was necessary to draw the owners' attention to the excessive emission of black smoke. In both cases the engineers concerned were interviewed and as a result there have been cleaner chimney tops.

During 1954 it was necessary for the management of one factory to consult the Fuel Research Council over their difficulties. Towards the end of 1955 the Research Council reported their findings and gave their recommendations to the Company concerned. It is the intention of the Company to carry out these recommendations during the year 1956.

16. Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

Twenty-five infestations by rats and mice were treated during the year, three of which were major infestations by rats. The results were satisfactory, all the treatments being carried out in accordance with the methods recommended by the Ministry. Warfarin and zinc phosphide are the chief poisons used.

Number of complaints received ...	...	25
Number of premises inspected ...	...	46
Number of visits made ...	...	138
Number of premises cleared of infestation		25
Number of treatments by traps ...	...	2
Amount of bait laid ...	...	160 lbs.
Amount of poison laid ...	...	4 lbs.
Number of bodies recovered ...	...	28
Estimated kill ...	...	336

17. Camping Sites

There are two licensed camping sites in the district, comprising weekend huts and caravans, all of which are inspected.

18. Complaints

During the year 110 complaints were received in the Health Department. Every complaint is investigated and only in one case was it found necessary to serve a Statutory Notice.

DIVISIONAL MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES.

Births during the year to Mothers normally resident in the Division.

	Live.	Still.	Total.	%
Domiciliary	224	4	228	24
Private Nursing Homes ...	20	—	20	2
Maternity Hospitals	701	17	718	74
	945	21	966	100

Maternity Services.

Domiciliary Cases.

County Midwives	226
Private Midwives	1
Private Nursing Homes	46
Maternity Hospitals (Hospital Management Committees)	477
Total Cases in Divisional Area ...	750

Births Outside the Division.

Domiciliary	1
Nursing Homes	59

Hospitals:

Keighley St. John's	30
Halifax General	5
Bradford St. Luke's	144
Victoria Hospital, Keighley ...	5
Other Hospitals	3
	247

Maternity Home.

The Maternity Home, Shipley, is administered by a Sub-Committee under the Bradford "A" Group Hospital Management Committee. The Sub-Committee, of which the Medical Officer of Health is a co-opted member, meets monthly at Salt's Hospital or the Maternity Home.

Admissions.

Miss Beulah, Matron of the Maternity Home, has provided me with the following statistics:—

477 women were delivered. 8 cases were emergency admissions. 10.12 days was the average stay in lying-in beds. The average daily number of beds occupied was 15.24.

Special Statistics.

There were six forceps deliveries out of 477 cases. There were 4 stillbirths and 6 neo-natal deaths. 3 women received blood transfusion.

Consultant Service.

Patients were seen by Mr. Craig before confinement. Total attendances numbered 259. Mr. Craig also paid 32 women special visits in the Home. Dr. Langley, Consultant Pædiatrician, was called to examine 5 babies.

Transfers.

20 patients were transferred to other hospitals; 471 women received Gas and Air Analgesia.

Midwives' Acts.

Medical Aid Notices under the Midwives' Acts received from
Midwives during the year.

(1) Death of (a) Mother	...	...	...	...	—
(b) Child	...	...	...	...	9
(2) Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	10
(3) Laying out dead body	...	...	...	...	2
(4) Substitution of artificial feeding	...	...	...	...	74
(5) Liability to be a source of infection	...	...	...	...	2
(6) Medical Aid Notices:—					

	No. issued because of complications arising during/in				Total
	Preg-nancy	Labour	Lying-in	The Child	
Domiciliary Cases					
(i) Where the Medical Practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with Maternity Medical Services under the National Health Service Act	10	42	3	8	63
(ii) Others	—	1	—	1	2
Cases in Institutions	—	5	1	—	6
Total	10	48	4	9	71

Analgesia in Childbirth.

- (a) Number of Midwives in practice in the area qualified to administer Analgesics in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board.
- | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| (i) Domiciliary | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| (ii) Private Nursing Homes | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| (iii) Institutions | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
- (b) Number of Domiciliary Midwives in the Divisional Area who have been trained under approved schemes for the administration of Analgesics during the year ... Nil
- (c) Number of sets of apparatus for the administration of Analgesics by Domiciliary Midwives:
- | | |
|--|-----|
| (i) Issued during the year, excluding replacements | Nil |
| (ii) In use at the end of year | 7 |
- (d) Number of cases where Analgesics were administered by Domiciliary Midwives during the year:
- | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (i) Gas and Air | ... | ... | ... | ... | 45 |
| (ii) Pethidine | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
| (iii) Gas and Air with Pethidine | ... | ... | ... | ... | 150 |

Infectious Disease.

There were no cases of Infectious Disease related to child-birth.

Maternal Deaths.

Nil.

Maternal Death Rate (per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths).

Districts											Average Rate for 10
	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	years
Shipley ...	1.5	nil	1.7	1.8	nil	1.9	nil	nil	2.0	nil	0.9
Bingley ...	5.0	nil	5.5	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	1.0
Baildon ...	nil	5.7	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	0.6
Denholme ...	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil

Ancillary Services in Pregnancy and Lying-in Home Helps.

Reference should be made to page 14.

Dental Treatment.

Expectant mothers are referred from the Doctor to the private dentist or to the dentist at the Ante-Natal Clinic and facilities are also available for nursing mothers.

I wish to express appreciation of the valuable services of Mrs. Holburn and her assistants.

Dental Treatment of Young Children and Mothers.

(a) Numbers provided with dental care:

	Expectant and Nursing Mothers		Children under five	
Examined ...	...	53	59	59
Needing Treatment...	...	37	59	59
Treated ...	...	37	71	71

(b) Forms of dental treatment provided:

	Expectant and Nursing Mothers		Children under five	
Extractions ...	...	331	130	130
Anæsthetics: Local ...	...	4	7	7
General ...	...	44	41	41
Fillings ...	...	21	36	36
Scalings or Scaling and Gum Treatment ...	...	19	—	—
Silver Nitrate Treatment ...	...	—	14	14
Dentures provided ...	...	31	—	—

Ante-Natal Relaxation Classes.

	Sessions held.	No. of patients.	Total Attendances.
Somerset House ...	48	84	529
Bingley ...	41	33	221

Mothers continue to attend in considerable number and frequently express appreciation of this class. They benefit both physically and psychologically and have the added enthusiasm and skill of Miss Rex and midwives.

Ante-Natal Clinics.

CLINIC	Sessions held	No of Patients	Total Attend-ances	Average Attend-ances per Session
Somerset House ...	88	205	701	8
Maternity Home ...	51	552	755	15
Total, Shipley ...		757	1456	
Bingley ...	48	110	393	8
Baildon ...	26	42	162	6
*Denholme...	26	9	28	1
Totals for Division		918	2039	

* Ante-Natal attendances at Infant Welfare Clinic.

Family Planning Association.

The past year has been one of continued progress in the work of the Family Planning Association. Dr. Buckle, Hon. Medical Officer to the Association, reports as follows:—

“71 sessions have been held, with a total attendance of 1,458 patients, of which 551 were first visits—an increase of 124 on last year.

By mid August the number of patients was becoming more than could be dealt with by one Medical Officer. Dr. Ling, therefore, was appointed as a second Medical Officer, and has been holding a session on the same evening since the end of August, 1955.

The following table gives the various groups by whom patients have been referred:—

Patients referred by: ...	1955/6	1954/5
General practitioners.....	190	176
Friends	210	96
Health Visitors, Nurses and Midwives.....	77	80
Transfers from other Clinics.....	34	42
Marriage Guidance	20	22
Other sources	20	11

Below are set out the districts from which patients have been drawn:—

	1955/6	1954/5
Bradford and District.....	260	172
Shipley and District	106	91
Keighley and District.....	112	101
Bingley and District	27	33
Leeds, Pudsey and Aireborough	19	12
Wharfedale	12	—
Skipton, Colne and Barnoldswick.....	15	18

It will be noted that patients from Bradford and district still constitute the largest number attending the clinic—in fact, almost the sum of the other patients.

I would wish to express my appreciation of the work done by the various voluntary associations for the Family Planning Association clinic. Without their help, the clinics would be unable to carry on—the amount of clerical work done per session is quite considerable. My thanks go also to the nurses and nursing auxiliary who have dealt sum of the other districts added together.

1955/6

Total number of doctors' sessions	71
Total number of new patients	551
Average number of new patients per doctor	7.7

Dr. Ling Dr. Buckle

Total number of patients seen	393	1065
Total number of new patients seen	168	383
Total number of clinics	26	45

Premature Babies born to mothers normally resid ent in the Division showing Survival, Feeding, etc.

Sex	Date of Birth	Birth Weight lbs. ozs.	Feeding:		Duration of Pregnancy in weeks	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Complications during Pregnancy or labour
			A=Artificially Fed	B=Breast Fed					
INSTITUTIONAL									
M	1 1 55	1 11	—		22	1 1 55	13 hrs.	Prematurity	Premature rupture of membranes
F	2 1 55	5 1	A		40	—	—	—	—
M	3 1 55	5 4	B		36	—	—	—	—
F	20 1 55	1 12	—		27	20 1 55	1½ hrs.	Prematurity	Post partum haemorrhage
F	23 1 55	3 10½	A		30	—	—	—	—
F	12 2 55	5 0	B		38	—	—	—	—
F	22 2 55	1 2	—		24 Twin	23 2 55	24 hrs.	Prematurity	—
F	22 2 55	1 2	—		24 Twin	23 2 55	24 hrs.	Prematurity	—
M	25 2 55	2 4	—		26	26 2 55	1 day 10 hrs.	Prematurity	—
M	4 3 55	5 7	B		40	—	—	—	—
M	20 3 55	5 8	A		40	—	—	—	—
M	28 3 55	4 1	A		33	—	—	—	—
F	21 4 55	5 3	B + A		39	—	—	—	Premature rupture of membranes
F	23 4 55	5 8	A		34	—	—	—	—
M	12 5 55	5 3	B		40	—	—	—	Toxaemia of pregnancy
F	13 5 55	4 10	A		35	—	—	—	Hypertension
F	15 5 55	4 13	B + A		40	—	—	—	Albumen in urine
M	23 5 55	4 10	A		38	—	—	—	—
F	25 5 55	5 2	A		38	—	—	—	—
M	27 5 55	4 8	A		37 Twin	—	—	—	—
M	27 5 55	5 6	A		37 Twin	—	—	—	—
F	28 5 55	5 0	A		40	—	—	—	Bronchitis and slight Pneumonia, Anaemic
F	3 6 55	5 8	B + A		32	—	—	—	—
M	9 6 55	3 15	B		34	—	—	—	—
M	10 6 55	4 14	A		33	—	—	—	—
M	15 6 55	4 14	A		39	—	—	—	—
F	21 6 55	5 2	A		40	—	—	—	—
F	21 6 55	5 7	A		37	—	—	—	—
M	23 6 55	5 3	A		38	—	—	—	—
F	25 6 55	5 4	B		38	—	—	—	—
M	26 6 55	5 0	A		42	—	—	—	Ruptured membranes In Hospital 3/52 before confinement
M	10 7 55	4 8	A		30	—	—	—	Post maturity — Labour induced
F	22 7 55	4 14	A		34	—	—	—	—
F	14 8 55	4 4	A		35 Twin	—	—	—	—
F	14 8 55	4 14	A		35 Twin	—	—	—	—
M	15 8 55	5 6	—		36	15 8 55	7 hrs.	Prematurity	—
F	27 8 55	5 8	B 3/52 + A		40	—	—	—	—
M	29 8 55	2 9	—		32 Twin	29 8 55	3¾ hrs.	Prematurity	Prolonged labour Forceps delivery do. do.
M	29 8 55	3 7	A		32 Twin	—	—	—	—
F	30 8 55	4 11	A		40	—	—	—	—
F	24 9 55	3 4	A		32	27 9 55	3 days	Prematurity	Cardiac operation for mitral stenosis 12.9.55
F	1 10 55	4 1	—		27	4 10 55	3 days	Prematurity	—
M	4 10 55	4 12	B		31	—	—	—	Albuminuria
M	5 10 55	4 10	A		30	—	—	—	Ante-partum haemorrhage
M	6 10 55	4 9	A		36	—	—	—	Ante-partum haemorrhage
F	22 10 55	3 0	A		32	—	—	—	Hypertension
M	31 10 55	5 6	B 17 days		40	—	—	—	Hypertension Surgical induction of labour
M	3 11 55	4 4	—		40	4 11 55	13½ hrs.	Tear of tentorium	—
F	4 11 55	4 12	B		35	—	—	—	—
F	10 11 55	4 12	A		35	—	—	—	—
M	30 11 55	5 8	B + A		40	—	—	—	—
F	14 12 55	5 3	B + A		40	—	—	—	—
M	18 12 55	3 8	A		32	—	—	Pneumonia and multiple congenital abnormalities	—
M	28 12 55	5 2	—		39	30 12 55	2 days 8 hrs.	—	—
F	31 12 55	5 4	A		23	—	—	—	Blood pressure and toxæmia
M	22 3 55	4 0	—		31	—	—	Stillborn	Medical and surgical induction
M	3 7 55	3 0	—		36	—	—	Stillborn	Rh. Negative
F	11 7 55	4 6	—		—	—	—	Stillborn	Prolapsed cord
M	17 7 55	3 8	—		35	—	—	Stillborn	—
F	6 9 55	4 8	—		30	—	—	Stillborn	Brow presentation
F	17 9 55	2 7	—		30	—	—	Stillborn	Medical induction
F	7 11 55	5 7	—		38	—	—	Stillborn	Placenta Praevia
DOMICILIARY									
M	17 2 55	2 0	—		28 Twin	17 2 55	2½ hrs.	Prematurity	—
M	17 2 55	1 12	—		28 Twin	17 2 55	1 hr.	Prematurity	—
F	28 2 55	5 0	A		36	—	—	—	Low lying placenta
F	3 4 55	5 4	A		38	—	—	—	Slight ante-partum haemorrhage
M	25 5 55	5 4	B		40	—	—	—	—
F	7 6 55	5 2	B		40	—	—	—	—
F	7 7 55	5 8	A		34	—	—	—	—
F	8 11 55	3 12	B 3/52		37	—	—	—	—
M	3 12 55	5 4	A		35	—	—	—	—
F	10 12 55	5 8	A		40	—	—	—	—
M	13 12 55	5 8	A		38	—	—	—	—
M	20 12 55	5 2	A		40	—	—	Stillborn	—
F	26 12 55	3 0	—		36	—	—	Stillborn	—

Infants.
INFANT MORTALITY
 (Divisional Figures).

CAUSE OF DEATH	under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total deaths Under 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
Congenital										
Disease	3	1	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	5
Congenital										
Deformity	2	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Respiratory										
Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prematurity ...	11	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	11
Acute										
Gastro-enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2
All causes ...	17	1	1	—	19	—	—	2	—	21

INFANT MORTALITY.

Baildon.

CAUSE OF DEATH										
Congenital										
Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Congenital										
Deformity	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Respiratory										
Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prematurity ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Acute										
Gastro-enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
All causes ...	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	4

Prematurity.

Two cots are available; one established at Salt's Hospital for Shipley and Baildon, the other at Keighley Ambulance Depot for Bingley and Denholme.

Infant Welfare Clinics.

CLINIC	No. of Sessions held	No. of Children who Attended	Total No. of Attendances	Average Attendance per Session
Somerset House ...	147	767	5624	38
Wrose ...	97	228	1470	15
TOTAL SHIPLEY		995	7094	
Bingley ...	51	415	2683	53
Harden ...	26	39	393	15
Wilsden ...	24	83	507	21
Cullingworth ...	24	56	482	20
Cottingley ...	11	86	329	30
TOTAL BINGLEY		679	4394	
BAILDON ...	48	197	1561	33
DENHOLME ...	26	57	314	12
TOTALS - DIVISION		1928	13363	

Artificial Sunlight Clinics.

Somerset House, Shipley. Mornington Road, Bingley.

NO. OF CHILDREN WHO ATTENDED

Children under 1 ...	2	3
Children aged 1 but under 2 ...	28	29
Children aged 2 but under 5 ...	33	32
Children aged 5 and over ...	66	66

TOTAL ATTENDANCES

Children under 1 ...	13	30
Children aged 1 but under 2 ...	447	229
Children aged 2 but under 5 ...	493	461
Children aged 5 and over ...	1075	948

CONDITIONS TREATED

Chest ...	35	61
Skin ...	8	3
Post-infectious diseases ...	7	39
Post-operative conditions ...	2	12
Rickets ...	18	17
Pinks disease ...	1	—
Others ...	58	139
Number of sessions held ...	98	97
Average attendance per session ...	21	17

Health Visiting.

Every endeavour was made to diminish routine work of Health Visitors in the Clinics, substituting as was appropriate either Assistant Health Visitors or clerical staff. The Health Visitor is thereby enabled to concentrate on group teaching in the Clinic and personal advice in the home.

Apart from the Tuberculosis Health Visitor and an Assistant Health Visitor who undertakes Clinic duties at Somerset House, 10 Health Visitors and School Nurses work in the Division, 4 of whom are allotted to Shipley. The Health Visitor is now the General Practitioner for Public Health in her area, covering every aspect of Public Health work. Highly trained, versatile, she has unlimited scope for her skill and zeal. Health Education, Mothercraft and Parentcraft increasingly figure in her duties, and in my opinion more general use of her specialised knowledge would reduce the multiplicity of Social Workers in the field.

No. of Home Visits during the year:—

	Expectant Mothers		Children under 1 year of age		Children between 1 and 5 years of age		Other classes	Total
	First Visits	Total Visits	First Visits	Total Visits	1—2	2—5	Total Visits	
Shipley ...	50	116	479	1623	1006	1466	2674	7414
Bingley ...	21	27	263	967	614	743	1352	3987
Baildon ...	2	2	115	203	128	183	505	1138
Denholme ...	23	61	47	441	228	641	674	2115
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1275	1275
Totals for Division	96	206	904	3234	1976	3033	6480	15929

DAY NURSERIES.

NURSERY				No. of Places	No. of Days Open	Total Attendances	Average Daily Attendance
Manor Lane, Shipley	...	...	...	50	22	394	18
Saltaire	...	...	...	50	246	5850	24
Bingley	...	...	...	50	102	842	9
Baildon	...	...	...	50	102	1690	17
Totals				...	...	8776	...

APPENDICES.

Causes of Death.

Causes of death in 1955 (Registrar General's Return).

	Male	Female	All Persons	% of Total Deaths	Death Rate per 1000 Inhabi- tants
All Causes	62	51	113	100	10.84
Tuberculosis, respiratory	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilitic disease	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	—	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	2	3	5	4.42	0.48
Malignant neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	2	1	3	2.65	0.29
Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	1	1	0.88	0.10
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	2	2	1.77	0.19
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	6	5	11	9.73	1.06
Leukæmia, aleukæmia	—	—	—	—	—
Diabetes	1	—	1	0.88	0.10
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	7	12	19	16.81	1.82
Coronary disease, angina	14	3	17	15.04	1.63
Hypertension with heart disease ...	1	1	2	1.77	0.19
Other heart disease	7	8	15	13.27	1.44
Other circulatory disease	4	2	6	5.31	0.58
Influenza	2	1	3	2.65	0.29
Pneumonia	5	2	7	6.19	0.67
Bronchitis	2	1	3	2.65	0.29
Other diseases of respiratory system...	—	—	—	—	—
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	—	—	—	—	—
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhœa ...	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	—	1	0.88	0.10
Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—	—	—	—
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	—	1	1	0.88	0.10
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	2	6	8	7.08	0.77
Motor vehicle accidents	3	—	3	2.65	0.29
All other accidents	3	1	4	3.54	0.38
Suicide	—	1	1	0.88	0.10
Homicide and operations of war ...	—	—	—	—	—

Infectious Diseases Notified

Age Groups of Cases; Cases Admitted to Hospital; Number of Deaths.

	Under 1	AGE GROUPS IN YEARS										Admitted Total to Hos. Cases	Deaths
		1+	2+	3+	4+	5+	10+	15+	20+	35+	45+	65+	
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 2 —
Whooping Cough	—	3	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 — —
Measles ...	1	13	24	32	27	86	2	—	—	—	—	—	185 — —
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2 — —
Polioimyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2 — —
Food Poisoning...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2 — —

Infectious Diseases Notified.

Quarterly Incidence and Ward Distribution of Cases.

Disease	Jan. to March	April to June	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.	North Ward	South Ward	East Ward	West Ward
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	1	2	—	3	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	1	5	2	2	—	2
Measles ...	176	9	—	—	29	73	42	41
Pneumonia ...	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Poliomyelitis ...	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1
Food Poisoning	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	—

TUBERCULOSIS.

Notifications and Deaths in Baildon during the year.

AGE GROUP	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non		Respiratory		Non	
			Male	Female			Male	Female
Under 1 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 and under 5...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 and under 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 and under 25	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
25 and under 35	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
35 and under 45	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 and under 55	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55 and under 65	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	9	3	2	2	—	—	—	—

